The Middleburn Register.

VOLUME XXIII.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1858.

NUMBER 25.

THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER OFFICE IN COBB'S BLOCK, MAIN-STREET

. ... Laborator P. L.

To the state of

COBB & MEAD.

THE REGISTER will be sent one year, by mail, or delivered at the office, where payment is made arricals in advance, for \$1.50 Delivered by carrier, prid strictly in attender, 2.00 lift not paid within six months, 50 cents additional, 42 No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

13 A Nakes, (successor to V. B. Palmer, Newspaper Advartising Agent, No. 1, Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston, is suthorized to receive advartisements for this paper, at the same rates as required by us.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. G. GLEIWITZ, Homosopathic Physician and Eurgeon Begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Middle-bury and vicinity, that he has opened an Openes at the Addison House,—open daily till 1 P. M., where he will pay especial attention to all kinds of George Diseases, having made them a partic-alse study.

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MIDDLEBURY, ... VERNORE. 2

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faithfully attended to.

28

J. C. O. REDINGTON, J. C. O. REDINGTON,

Opplysing the control of the c

N. HARRIS M. D., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist Teefrifiled with Crystalized deld, all operation done in Dentistry is usual, office at his residence of Park Strent, west side of the little Park.

H. KINGSLEY.

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Burgical and Mechanical according Books in Brewster's Block, Main St., one door North of the Post Uffice.

All operations upon the Teeth will be performed in secondance with the latest improvement in the Art and warranted.

17.

DR. JENNINGS

Would take this method to inform the publi-that he has concluded to make this place his re-idence, and would here express his gratitude to his numerous patrons in this, as well as the sur-founding towns, and hopes he may still merit their patronage.

Dr. Junines, would inform bis patrons that he has again taken rooms at the Addison House, where so will give his undivided attention to all who give him a call.

Middlebury, Nov. 25th, 1857.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR CRATEFUL FOR PAST FAVORS, Dr. of J. Faxes would announce to his hither patrons, friends, and the public generally, that taken into connection, in he prantice flowers by the particle flowers and successive the flowers of the particle flowers and successive the particle flowers and successive the particle flowers and successive the particle flowers are particle for the particle flowers and successive the particle flowers and successive the particle flowers are particle for the particle flowers and particle flowers are particle for the particle flowers and particle flowers are particle for the particle flowers and particle flowers are particle flowers. Casens, M. D., a graduate from the Wester Semanate Gollage, at Cleveland, Onlo. By the arrangement Drs. Est. ts and Caskens hope to able (in a good dagree) to supply the constant increasing demands for Homosputhic Resection West Cornwall, March 81, 1658.

JOHN W. STEWART, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

CALVIN G. TILDEN. Fire and Life Insurance Agent Middlebury, Nov. 26, 1858. 32;

A. H. COPELAND.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY ARTISTS MATERIALS & PANCY GOODS, mie, Periodicale, Newspapers, de.,

S. HOLTON, JR., WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELKY Near the Bridge, Middlebury, V. All Work done in a neat and durable manner

La At low rates. Al E. MCCLURE & CO., BAKERS,

GEORGE M. BROWN,
TAILOR,
Informs his friends and customers, that he
has opened a shop in Stewart's building over
the store of R. L. Fuller, where he will attend to all pusiness in his line.
Cutting done to suit customers.
Wasred— a good Journeyman.
Middlebury, Oct. 15, 1856. 26;tf

MIDDLEBURY AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE IRON STORE

JASON DAVENPORT. Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, IRON STOVES, HARD WARE GUTLLEY, JOINERS TOOLS, AC. MIDDLESSET, VARMORT. POETRY.

From the St. Inwience Republican. Sunset Song. BY CALER LYON.

Ob, gently dip the oar; Transfigured by its glories Waves glitter in the golden light, They shimmer on the sands, In beryl swirls, and sapphire curls,

They clap their crystal hands.

Oh, row me towards the serting sun. The sails that greet my view, Like birds with sofforn-tinted wings, Fade in the dreamy blue; The birch with living emeralds bung, Its silvery column rears, In wave and sir, they sparkle fair, Like Undine's jewelled cars.

Oh, row me towards the setting sun 'Tis there Li'e's river flowsst. Lawrence of each human beart With isles of sweet repose;
And barren isles, and rocky Isles, Of passion and of pain,—
Till the sun is gone from out the sky,
And the dust is dust again. Skiff of Peter de In Mar. Clayton Waters, Aug. 17, 185*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Home Journal, Tales of the South BT A SOUTHERN MAN. DEN OF THE ROBBERS.

(Concluded.)

The body was placed upon a baggage cart and sent, with proper explanations in the care of a servant, to the family at the hotel. So secretly had his connection with the robbers been maintained, that the return of the corpse and the developments which followed, were the first intimation which his wife and children had of his criminal associations.

After the brief delay occasioned by the exemination and removal of the body of the robber, the company proceeded, under the direction of Mr. Stogden, along the lateral gorge towards the place where the confederate robber had disappeared between the projecting ledges of rock. At a point opposite the supposed cave they dismounted, and, securing their horses among the bushes, began to climb up the steep acclivity. In a few moments, arriving by different routes, the men and dops were all assembled at the designed point. The evidences of human inhabitancy were unmistakable. The ground immediately in front of the rocks was trodden and hard. Worn paths branched off in several directions from the spot. The entrapes, a parrow passage between the two projecting rocks, ran inwardly, and the avenue, except for a few feet at the opening, was dark and entirely impenetrable to the eve. It led evidently into a cave or subterranean shelter of some sort, which the com-

pany prepared at once to explore.

Dry branches of trees and dead undergrowth were gathered, tied into bundles and lighted with fire kindled by flint and tinder. With these for torches, six of the more resolute men entered the opening between the rocks, with the view of exploring the interior to which it led. The passage was so narrow that only two could walk abreast. Two men in front bore torches, as did the two in the rear. The middle

couple carried muskets heavily charged. As they advanced the passage rapidly widened, and the roof sprang up to a great height overhead. They had gone about twenty paces from the entrance when a blaze of light, accompanied by the almost simultaneous report of firearms, flashed forth from a distant, interior point of the cave. The two men in front fell to the earth. Discharging their muskets in the direction of the flash, the others retreated from the cave, drugging their fallen companions after them, one of whom was seriously wounded and the other entirely

Enraged at the spectacle of Llood and death, the besiegers began more resolutely the work of assault upon the cave, for such it was now ascertained to be, and of considerable dimensions, too. An effort was made to induce the dogs to enter. The more resolute advanced a few paces, and then ran back in apparent alarm. The majority stood at the entrance and barked but could not be entired, by words or blows, to go further.

Another expedient was tried. A large tree was cut down and riven into bolts of considerable length and thickness. A double row of these timbers was placed upright across the entrance passage, some twenty feet from the opening and securely wedged and bruced, so as to form a powerful barricade or wall. The powder in all the borns and flasks, except a few rounds reserved in each, was poured in a pile on the ground near to the upright timbers. Another barricade, similar to the inner one, was constructed in front and close to the powder, a train being first laid from the pile, through a notch in the timbers, to the outer edge of the barricade.

line of dry leaves was formed, extending from the powder several feet outside the entrauco.

The crowd having retired to a safe distance, or hid behind trees and rocks, the train of leaves was fired by a man who quickly gained the shelter of a large tree close by the cave. In a few moments a terrific explosion fairly shook the mountain and filled the air with sulphurous vapor. A stiff breeze, blowing directly into the mouth of the cave, soon dissipated the smoke, when it was found that both barricades had been thrown down by the concussion, but the sides and roof of the cave remained unharmed.

Night was now coming on. A detachment of the men was sent back to the settlement for provisions and such materials as would be needed in the execution of the next plan of assault which it was decided to pursue. The rest remained as a guard over the now imprisoned robbers. Building a large fire pear the entrance of the cave they, watched and slept by turns until morning.

At daylight the recruiting party returned, bringing more men, provisions for man and horse, and materials for the further prosecution of the assault upon the

After eating a hasty meal and feeding their horses, the assailants collected a large quantity of wood, green and dry, and then, beginning as far inwardly in the entrance to the cave as they could venture to go, they piled it up in successaive layers interspersing dried tobacco stalks and leaves, and sulphur in great abundance, among the wood, until a small space only was left between the top of the pile and the roof of the passage. The outer end of the heap was then set on fire. A strong wind, still blowing directly into the mouth of the cave, spread the flames rapidly through the pile, and drove the smoke, in a dense column, into the cave, the parrow avenue between the wood and the roof serving as a flue to conduct it to the in-

No voice or sound came from the cave or, if any was uttered, it was lost in the roar of the fire, which blaze i, and crackled and flamed in the parrow passage until it glowed and shot forth sparkles and smoke like the crater of a volcano during an eruption. For several hours the fire raged with unabated violence, fresh fuel being constantly supplied from the adjacent wood. The smoke having filled the cave. streamed out in dense masses and floated off in the direction of the wind to the upper heights of the mountain.

At length the fire was permitted to burn down. A stream of water issuing close ed the ready means for cooling the rocks extinguishing the smouldering embers. But it was not until a fato hour in the evening that the smoke had escaped from the cave sufficiently to permit an entraped

With lighted torohes, and armed with uns and pistols, the crowd cropt cautiously into the gloomy cavern. The passage which led to it, widening rapidly as they advanced, spread out into a spacious room Into this ante-chamber several small lateral fissures or apartments opened. The cave though produced by some convulsion of nature, possessed the regularity and the proportion almost of a work of art. The loor, the sides and the roof were all of solid rock. The torch-light reddening in the smoke, and reflected feebly from the rocky surface lit up the gloom with an obscure radience, which increased the horror of the place. The crowd, advancing and dispersing with apprehensive looks and cautious steps, looked, amid the smoke and the sullen light, like a phantom heat returning to their covert in the mountain from the glare of the outer day.

In the large room casks, boxes and barrels were found, filled with meat, flour and estables of various kinds. In the lateral fissures, beds, guns, ammunition. cooking utensils, table furniture, and, in short, almost everything necessary to the rude comfort and convenience of a subterranean dwelling, were arranged in something like household order. The dead bodies of five men, of an old women, and of a boy, apparently fifteen or sixteen years old, lay scattered through the several apartments, livid and discolored in the face, and most hideous to look upon.

After making a full exploration of the cave, and removing from it every article of value, the crowd withdrew, leaving the bodies of the robbers as they found them unburied and unrecognized. The cave which had been their abode thus became their sepulchre, and to this day the tradition of the assault upon the robbers' den lives in the memory of the people in that section of the Old Dominion.

The Gold Regions,

Of all modern sciences, Geology is certainly the most imperfectly developed. With immense accumulation of observation, it is still utterly devoid of any of those grand generalizations that alone give meaning and measure to facts. The mighty results to be derived from researches into the chemistry of Geology have been elmost wholly neglected. A due degree of heat, we know reduces the solid structure of the planet-earths and rocks and metals-into nebulous vapor ; and from pebulous vapor, then all must have come.-But what do we know of how the element of the earth originated; in what manner they separated into minerals, becoming finally organic?

An interesting practical problem that would find solution by a large theory of the earth would be the laws of distribution of metals. What are the laws of obemical and geological associations on which the presence of metals depend? In the onse of coal for instance, it is perfectly understood that only in the " coal measures" is this deposit and no adventurers would be so mad as to follow the example of a certain company in this State, some years ago, which squandered a large amount of capital in seeking for the precicus gift amid the Silurian rocks on the banks of the Hudson. In the case of gold too, experience has shown that it is only in the primary grounds, including certain associated indigenous rocks, that gold ore has ever been found in large quantity. But in the distribution of this metal other conditions seem to come into play.

Thus, it is a curious and interesting fact.

that gold has always been mainly found

in mountain ranges running North and

South rarely in those running East and West. Of the truth of this, the slightest examination of the history of the great auriferous regions of the world will satisfy any mind. On the continent of Europe and Asia the great dorsal spine is the Ural range. Now this, we know has been the fruitful source of a large portion of the gold of the world for thousands o years. Some of the earliest European mythologies have reference to the workings of these mines, as the mythesus of the golden fleece, and the Pypilikas of goldfluding unts-a sypolism for the Mongolian miners. Nor have these mountains ceased their yield; on the contraty, the product has greatly increased since the exploration of the mines under Russian science; and the present annual yield is over 40,000 lbs., \$12,500,000. In the more limited instances of the Transylvanian region the same phenomenor presents itself, the hills ranging North and South. and though the Altai run East and West tending North and South of the main When, however, we come to compare the great ranges running East and West, as the Himalayan and Alpine, we find them altogether destitute of that prominent auriferous character. On the American continent, too, the fact stands saliently forth. -- The two great auriferous regions in America have always been the creat Appalachin range, and that backbone, the Rocky Mountains and the Andes with their spurs, which spines the continent throughout its whole length .- It is in the latter, especially, that the placers of Mexico Peru, California, and more recently New-Caledonia, are found. On the east coast are the Brazillian deposits in the mountain chain running parallel with the coast from the 5th to the 18th degree of South latitude. It might have been predicted geologically, after the discoveries in California, that gold would be found in the Fraser River region, and north still for hundreds of miles, rich yields will doubtless yet be discovered. Indeed, auriferous quartz runs along all the ranger of that great cardinating chain of mounteins.

Not that very much is to be ascribed to the mere position: the significance is i the fact that position itself is one of the harmonious results of manifold conspiring causes, operative in the production of geo ogical and geognostic phenomena. Fruitful suggestions are afforded in the fine modern researches into the causes of the formation of continents, of which such interesting developments were given at the meeting of the Scientific Association a year ago. From such researches we may hope that the apparently accidental coincidences we have pointed out above may vet be coordinated with a far-reaching scheme of causes and effects .- N. Y

-An Irishman in Lafayette, Indiana ast week got married one morning quarreled with his wife and a parated from her before dinner, whipped his father-in-law in the afternoon, and abscouded in the evening. A busy day with him.

Brigham Young about Himself. A civizen of Canandaigua, N. Y., wrote to Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, to inquire as to his antecedents. and received the following answer:

> GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, 1 July 23, 1858

I received your letter dated Canandaigua, May 5, 1858. I will give you short sketch of my history. I was born in Whitingham, Windham County, Vt. June 1, 1801. My father and family removed to Smyrna, Chenango County N Y., when I was about eighteen month old. We lived in the place until 1818. Short'y after the commencement of the late war with Great Britain, my father and his family removed to the town of Geno, Cayuga County, N. Y., in which county I lived until 1829 I then removed to Mendon, Monroe County, and in 1830 removed from thence to No. 9 Canandaigua, into a small house owned by Jonathan Mark, situated on the west side of the road, opposite to where Mr. Mack then lived. I helped to finish his new house, so that he moved into it before I left the place.

I left Canandaigua in the first part of 1832, and returned to Mendon. April 14. same year I was baptized into the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. I did not live in any other house during my residence in Canandaigua, than the one before mentioned. I never saw Sena Goff to my knowledge. I never held meetings in partnership with any person, nor ever preached or pretended to, while I lived in the town of Canandaigua, nor ever spoke in meeting, except once in a prayer-meeting, in the house I lived in, when probably I occupied from two to five minutes. There is a possibility of my having spoken in prayer-meeting at other times, but I have no recollection of it. If I had, I think I would have remembered it, for I found myself materially frightened when I found myself in the meeting I have mentioned. After I had joined the church, I became somewhat accustomed to public speaking. Once in passing through No. 9, I stopped and preached in the school-house north of

I have thus far marked out my path with some particularity. Since then, the events of my life are before the world. I will, however, state, that after my return to Mendon I removed to Kirtland, Ohio, from thence to Farwest, Mo., from thence to Nauvoo, Ill., and from thence to the mountains. There are five brothers of us, in the following order: John, Joseph Phinches H., myself and Lorenzo D. The two former never lived in No. 9. Phinhas H. and Lorenzo D. dil live there, but removed long before I came. The five of us, with my two living sisters (I have three dead) are here; and although some of them are past three score and ten years of age, yet by living in a judicious menner, and through the blessing of the Lord. we have good health, and are surrounded by an abundance of the comforts of life. Your opponent in the controversy (Boobe) I have no recollection of whatever. He relies on his fancy for his arguments, and his imagination for his facts.

Through the faith and prayers of the saints, and the visible dealing of the Almighty, we are blessed with peace, and again delivered from the grasp of our enemies who have sought all the day long to trample in the dust and extinguish that sacred light which God, through his revelations to Joseph, the prophet, has implanted in our breasts. My heart yearns toward my friends of bygone years, and blessed indeed, will b the day when they receive the light of the new and everlant ing covenant, when I can join hands with them and feel that my God is their God, and that where I worship there also will they offer up devotion to the throne of

The war is ended, the troops are partly withdrawn, and we have returned to our comfortable homes, our trees are loaded with fruit, we have the best country in the world for vegetables; our crops are most abundant. Wiest is our staple grain. At many times we have harvested three crops from one sowing, by what we call voluntary wheat springing up the second or third season. Although I have been in this valley only eleven years, have had peaches for seven years, and this year will have an abundance of aprice for family use; we've apricots, almond trees, plams, cherries, and the finest grapes I have ever seen; they grow in bunches weighing from eight ounces to two pounds.

I have a fine family of boys and girls, part of whom are married. I have fifteen living and two dead grand-children. Present my warmest regards to your father and his family. I really desire you to

let me know where they are living and how they are situated. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

OPIUM SMORING.-Clive, in his des cription of China and Chinese customs, states that one of the streets of Canton is occupied entirely by shops for the sale o this deadly drug. One of the objects in this place, that I had the curiosity to visit, was the opium-smoker in his heaven; and certainly, it is a fearful sight, although not so degrading in the eye as the drunkard from spirits, lowerd to the level of a brute, and wellowing in his filth. The idiot smile and death-like stupor however of the opium debauchee, hassomething far more awful to the gaze than the bestiality of the latter. The rooms where they si and smoke are surrounded by woode couches, with places for the head to reas upon, and generaly a side com is devo ed to gambling. The pipe is a reed of abou en inch in diameter, and the aperature in the bowl for the admission of the opium is not larger than a pin's head.

The drug is prepared by some kind of conserve, and a very small portion of it is sufficient to charge it, one or two whiffbeing the utmost that can be inhaled from a si gle pipe and the smoke is taken into the lungs as from the hooks in India. On a beginner, one or two pipes will have an effect; but an old stager will continue smoking for hours. At the head of each couch is placed a small lamp; the fire must be held to the drug during the procesof inhaling; and from the difficulty of filling and properly lighting the pipe, theris generally a person who waits upon the smoker to perform the office. A fee lays of this fearful luxury when taken to excess, gives a pullid and haggarlook to his face; and a few months or even weeks, will change the strong; and healthy man to little botter than an idiot kelutou The pain they suffer when deprived of the drug, after long habit, no language can explain; and it is only when to a certain legree under its influe ce that their foculties are alive.

In the houses devoted to their ruin, these infatuated people reay be seen at nine o'clock in the evening, in all the different stages, some entering, half distracted to feed the craving appetite they had been obliged to subdue during the day, and others laughing and talking wildly under the effect of a first pipe. The last scene n this tragic play is generally a room is the rear of the building, as species of deadhonse, where lie stretched those who have passed into the state of bliss the oniumsmoker madly seeks-an emblem of the long sleep to which he is blindly hurrying.

WEBSTER MATCHED BY & WOMAN,-I'

the somewhat famous case of Mrs, Bog-

den's will, which was tried in the supreme court some years ago Mr. Webster appeared as counsellor for the appellant Mrs. Greenough, wife of Rev. William Greenough, late of West Newton, a tall. straight, queenly-looking waman, with keen, black eye-a woman of great selfpossession and decision of character, was called to the stand as a witness on the opposite side from Mr. Webster. Webster. at a glance, had the sagacity to fores-e that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight with the court and jury. He therefore resolved, if possible, to break her up. And when she answered to the first question put to her, 'I believe,' Webster roared out, . We don't want to hear what you believe, we want to hear what you know!' Mrs. Greenough replied. 'Tout is just what I was about to say, sir,' und went on with ther reasonable. And withstanding his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she purs ied the even tenor of her way, until Webster, becoming quite fearful of the result, arose apparently it great agitation, and drawing out his large snuff-box, thrust his thumb and finger to the very bottom, and carrying the 'deep nineb to both postrils drew it up with a gusto; and next extracting from his pocket a very large handkerchief, which flowed to his feet as he brought it to the front, he blowed his nose with a report that rang distinct and loud through the erowdel i all. Webster- Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Bodgen a nest woman? Mrs. Greenough-'I cannot give you very full information as to that, sir, she had one very dirty trick! Webster-What's that ma'am? Mrs. Greenough - She took snul!' The roar of the court house was such, that the future 'defunder of the constitution ' subsided, and neither rose or spoke again until after sirs. Greenough had vacated her chair for another witness-having ample time to reflect upon the inglorious history of the man who had a stone thrown on his head by a woman.

THE FARM GIRLS OF NEW ENGLAND -Simon Brown, Editor of New England Farmer, in speaking of the women in the farming districts of New England, says :

I find a large proportion of the young women widing to remain upon the farm so long as brothers will stay, and society is made up of two sexes instead of one.

On their part they are fitted to adorn society, are usually well educated, and read papers and current books, and are often acquainted with classical literature; they are quick to catch the manners of living as they rise, and prove that Paris is but a step from their rural homes. Honitons' and talmas' and crinolines rustle on the hills or by their crystal streams with more unaffected grace than on the dusty paves of Boston and New York, while their fair occupants are buoyant with health and elastic spirits, and fitted to dignify and bless existence. Such should become the mothers of our land.

In all my rambles I find parents left childless upon large farms deploring the absence of sons at California or the West, and the once productive acres and tidy building neglected and going to decay. I said to the only child remaining at home of a large and prosperous family: 'The farm has its advantages and charms as well as the city, and there is less tempation to err."

Yes,' said Rebecca "the farm has these but it lacks society; it is life of confinement; the dairy demands constant attention and hard work, and hired men are sometimes difficult to please, after we have labored carefully to provide for them. society is broken and mengre; the young men flee too the city, or wander to distant lands, leaving the young women in charge of the farm, and to soothe and comfort the declining days of their parents' Such was the language of a highly intelligent, effectionate, and noble women, and it represents the sentiments of a large class.

Who has eloquence and persuasion sufficient to arrest the attention of young men and convince them that in leaving the homes of their fathers and of their childhood they leave privileges and advantages already established, which it may take a life of labor to acquire in distant lands."

How HE PHOPOSED .- The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, it seems, proposed to the sweet young school-mistress, and was accepted. It was done on Boston Common thus:-"It was on the Common that we were

walking. The mall or Boulevard of our Common, you know, has various branches leading from it in different directions. One of these runs downward from opposite Joy street southward across the of the Common, to Boylston street. We called it the long path, and were fond of

" I felt very weak indeed, (though of a tolerably robust habit) as we came opposite the head of this path on that morning. I think I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible. At last I got out the question, "Will you take the long path with me?" "Certainly." said the school-mistress, "with much pleasure." 'Ti ink," I said, " before you answer: if you take the long path with me now, I shall interpret it that we are to part no more !" The school-mistress stepped back with a sudden movement, as if an arrow had struck her.

"One of the long granite blocks used as seets was hard by, the one you may still see close by the Ginko tree. "Pray sit down," I said, "No, no," she answered, softly, " I will walk in the long path with you!"
"The old gentleman who sits opposite

met us walking arm in arm, about the middle of the long path, and said, very charmingly, "good morning, my dears!

Doing the Patest .- An Trishman made a sulden rush into a druggist's shop. ook from his pocket a soda-water bottle, illed to the brim with some pure liquor, and handing it across the counter, exlaimed: "There, doctor, snuff that, will you?" The docter did as he was directed and prououuced the liquid to be genuine whiskey. "Thank you, doctor," said the Irishman; " hand it to me again, if you place." The doctor again did as directed, and asked what he meant, " Och, then, said Pat . " if you will have it, the priest told me not to drink any of this unless I got it from the doctor. So hear, your health, and the priest,s health."

WHAT A WOMAN SHOULD BE ALPHABET-ICALLY .-- A waman should be amiable benevolent, charitable, domestic, econo cal, forgiving, generous, hospitable, industrious, judicious, kind, loving, modest neat, obedieut, pleasaut, quiet, reflecting, sober, tender, urbane, virtuous, x-emplary, yielding, and realous.